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V. INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

Militant Trades Unionism in the United States.—The *Iron Age*, of May 30, 1901, gives a detailed account of the circumstances which led up to the recent strike in the works of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio. This company has been constantly cited as a model establishment in respect to the relations existing between employer and employed. High wages were paid, free baths, libraries and facilities for exercise were provided; studied courtesy from superior to inferior was the rule. The narrative of the recent disturbances as given by the *Iron Age*, shows that this considerate and kindly treatment of the employees was not appreciated by them, but that it had rather the effect of "spoiling" them. One of the many points of dispute between the management and the hands concerned the question of the washing of the towels supplied to the lavatories. The labor union men in the shops complained that these were washed by women not connected with any union, and they demanded that the work should be done in a union laundry. The management settled this difficulty by stopping the supply of towels. It was then discovered that the compressed air-springs on the doors of the polishing department were manufactured by a non-union shop in Connecticut. The springs were removed. Questions of wages and employment soon came to the front. In 1899 the shop had been unionized, and from the beginning this formal recognition of the union led to serious trouble. A few examples will illustrate: The Local Metal Polishers' Union about this time was worsted in a conflict with the Dayton Manufacturing Company, and was therefore left with a number of idle men on its hands. The committee of the union in the works of the Cash Register Company insisted that whenever a vacancy occurred in their shop it should be filled by one of these discharged employees of the Dayton Manufacturing Company. The management acceded. The foundry department was the next and final cause of disagreement. Of the thirty-two foundrymen sixteen were union men, the foreman being a non-union man and peculiarly obnoxious to the unionists because of his connection with an unsuccessful strike in another factory eleven years before. A year and a half ago this foreman discharged two men for cause and refused to take them back, although the union demanded their restoration through its international officers. The company, however, paid the men fifteen dollars per week for three months to assist them in finding other employment. At the end of that time the international officers allowed the pensions to be discontinued after a long discussion. The next act of the union, which had now been formally recognized by the

company, was to announce that no employee should earn more than \$4.50 per day—some of the hands had been earning \$7 per day on piece work. The company acceded to this rule, and as a result of the additional hands from other works which were forced upon them by the union, the working force was so much increased that many of the moulders finished their allotted tasks by noon, and the shop during the afternoon became a lounging and smoking-room. The result was a new arrangement of work by which the moulders did a full day's work for \$4.50, suffering to the extent of the difference between this sum and their former wages, from the advent of the union into the shop. In January last three men were laid off because there was no work for them to do. After a hearing before the international committeeman the company was sustained. In March and April three more men were laid off, two for lack of work and one for cause. One of these secured other employment, leaving five men out of work. The local union, in the latter part of April, in spite of the previous reference to the officers of the general organization, and in spite of the statement of the company that there was no work for the men to do, made a formal demand for their reinstatement, and on the company refusing to employ them ordered a strike in the moulders' department. On April 29 all the moulders went out. A few days after the demand was reiterated by a committee of metal polishers. A second refusal was followed by a strike of all the polishers. As a result of these two strikes the company was forced to close the works.

A sequel to this struggle is the securing, by the Dayton Manufacturing Company above-mentioned, on June 1, 1901, of a perpetual injunction, restraining the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass-Workers' Union, No. 5, of Dayton, from in any way interfering with their business. The petition charges that the defendants, since seventeen employees in the polishing and buffing departments of the Dayton Manufacturing Company were discharged on October 9, 1899, for unsatisfactory work, "conspired together to prevent the plaintiffs from having their polishing and buffing done in the city of Dayton by others engaged in the same business; that they threatened the remaining employees and others who were subsequently employed by the company to take the places of those discharged with force and violence to compel them to leave the plaintiffs' service; that they threatened and intimidated certain persons from dealing with the plaintiffs; that they 'picketed' the plaintiffs' factory for the purpose of intimidating their employees, and caused disturbances which made it necessary to call in police assistance to preserve the peace." In the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County, Ohio, these acts as alleged were found illegal, and Judge Kumler granted a perpetual in-

junction as prayed for in the petition. In summing up his decision Judge Kumler said: "If the defendants would live within the objects and purposes of their organization as expressed in their constitution and by-laws all would be well, and we would never hear of any trouble between the employer and the employees. But where the members of the union go beyond conceded right to peacefully persuade or arbitrate, and resort to threats, intimidation and violence to accomplish their ends, they must expect to face the courts, which have always and always will condemn such conduct."—*Iron Age*, June 6, 1901.

Amount of Small Coal Saved in the Anthracite Region.—The Pennsylvania Coal Waste Commission, in its report in 1892, recommended, as a most important means of economy, the better utilization of the small coal, *i. e.*, the sizes below chestnut coal. Until a few years before the date of this report, most of this small coal went to the culm bank, the commission estimating the total amount of coal lost in this way, from 1823 to 1892, at 315,000,000 tons. Of late the small sizes are in large demand and the following tables show the large proportion of the total output which is now consumed in the small sizes which were until recently thrown away:

	Per Cent of Total.	
	Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.	Girard Estate.
Large sizes, chestnut and above . . .	49.20	57.41
Pea coal	14.13	13.98
Buckwheat	16.34	21.10
Rice	20.33	7.51
Total small or steam sizes . . .	50.80	42.59
Totals	100.00	100.00

The statistics of other companies are not available, but the records of these two large coal mines are probably indicative of the general situation. The special significance of these figures, apart from their revelations of increasing care and economy by producer and consumer, is the danger to the anthracite mining industry which is presented by the increasing use of bituminous coal. This is preferred by steam raisers, on account of its superior heating value, in spite of the lower price at which the smaller sizes of anthracite are sold. Let the smoke nuisance be once overcome and the anthracite companies, already so largely dependent upon the manufacturing demand, will have a hard struggle to maintain their position.